

## LEGISLATURES THAT HAVE MET THE FATE OF THE DUMA

Nicholas, the Czar, Has Been Helping History Repeat Itself—  
Precedents Furnished by Charles I. of England and  
Louis XV. of France.

At midnight on Saturday, the 23rd of July, Nicholas, Czar of all the Russias, promulgated a decree dissolving the Duma, or Russian Parliament, which had been convoked by him in accordance with the demands of his people. In the course of its existence of barely two months, the body had contrived to show itself irrevocably opposed to any continuation of the regime of bureaucratic officials and entirely in sympathy with the restless discontent, in every part of the empire.

It is an old saying that history repeats itself, and in this case it is particularly true. Looking backward, it does not seem strange that England should be the first land to record struggles between king and parliament. Very probably this was so because England, of all nations, was the first to possess anything approaching our modern idea of an unrestricted legislative assembly. Later on, France, Italy, at least that portion embraced in the short-lived Roman Republic; Spain, and Austria, had the same or similar troubles.

Charles I. of England was the sovereign who provoked the Commons into ultimate open rebellion and made the commonwealth possible. His abuses culminated in the tonnage and poundage taxes, and the collection of "ship money," which he persisted in without the consent of Parliament. Increased by his conduct, the Commons passed a petition of right which he assented to, but which only irritated him and served to add bitterness to the struggle between the crown and the Legislature.

Charles did the best he could to block all the Commons' attempts to block his schemes, by sending repeated messages telling them to adjourn, and at last this culminated in a scene in the chamber, when Holles and Vane, the two leading members of the opposition, were ordered to leave the chamber. Before they could do so, however, the Commons adjourned, and a few days later were dissolved and the leaders of the opposition imprisoned. This was in 1629.

**THE SHORT AND LONG PARLIAMENTS.**  
It became evident to Charles after while that he could not get along without his Parliament to raise money for him, so he decided to let bygones be bygones, and summoned another, which, after a short, but eventful, career, was also dissolved. This was known as the Short Parliament, and six months later the famous Long Parliament was called. In 1640, the sentiment, not only of the Parliament, but of the majority of the citizens, was now only too evident, and Charles left London to unfurl his standard at Nottingham.

During the disastrous days of the Great Rebellion the Parliament waxed more and more powerful, until its members became convinced that the country could not get along without them. But they soon drew upon themselves the dislike of the army, then all-powerful, and in 1649, under the direction of the fighting chiefs, they were subjected to a thorough weeding-out that put the Commons in the House of Lords had been abolished, completely under the army's control. It was then styled the Rump Parliament.

Headless of the fate of their predecessors, the members of the Rump spared no pains to make their body objectionable to the soldiers, and by their arrogant conduct in getting themselves cordially disliked. When it was finally suggested to them that it was time for an entirely new Parliament to be formed, they at first demurred, and then passed a bill for one, but it provided that they be included as ex-officio members. Cromwell's patience became exhausted, and with his "Ironside" at his back, he cleared the chamber, by force of arms, in 1653.

**DEMANDS OF LOUIS XV.**  
Another forcible dissolution of a legislative body came a century later, when the French Parliaments were dissolved by Louis XV. It had long been the custom in France, in order to supply the inordinate demands of the privileged classes for money, to require payment for every favor and privilege on a scale and with sordid greed.

The same wave of socialism that caused the revolution in '48, in France, was also felt in Italy, and just one year later, in February, 1849, the Pope having fled, the Roman Republic was declared together with the independence of the Roman States, in a proclamation, setting forth that "The Papacy has fallen in fact and in right from the temporal government of the Roman States," and the form of government in the Roman States shall be a pure democracy and shall take

that would have made the political grafters of the present day open their eyes. This was carried to such an extent that when Louis XIV. discovered that for nearly a century past, titles had been freely sold and bought, he promptly confiscated all the patents of nobility issued during that period, but as promptly sold them back.

His great-grandson continued these financial measures, and helped along in the process of undermining the stability of the national credit and character. About the middle of the eighteenth century the exactions became so severe that some of the provincial parliaments refused to permit certain taxes imposed by his governors. The trouble came to a head when the Duc d'Alençon, governor of Brittany and one of the greatest peers in the Kingdom, was accused by the Parliament of Brittany, in 1770, of oppression and injustice. Alençon was brought before the Parliament of Paris, for trial, for in those days the French Parliaments were the tribunals of justice, but before anything tangible could be done the members were ordered by the king to cease their efforts. They protested, and Louis answered them in an edict, stating that they had "forgotten their true character," and declared themselves representatives of the nation and interpreters of the king's will.

**FRENCH COURTS CLOSED.**  
The members of the Parliament of Paris and of most of the provincial bodies immediately took up the cudgels, adopting obstructionist tactics, refused to administer justice, and closed the courts. On a night in January of 1771, two musketeers of the Maison du Roi visited the house of each member of the Parisian Chamber and gave him the option of coming back to his seat or suffering exile and confiscation of property. Most of the members chose the latter course. The provincial Parliaments were broken up in the same manner.

The king very shortly picked out another parliament, or more properly speaking, another group of parliaments, but showed quite plainly in his address to the delegates, that his ideas of duties were still the same. He said, "You hear my will. I forbid any deliberation contrary to my edicts and any measures in reference to the former members of my Parliament. I will never change." He did not, and the old courts or Parliaments were not restored until Louis XVI. gained the throne.

In 1789 the "martyr king" summoned the States-General, or Tiers Etat, to meet for the first time since 1614, and in a weak-kneed sort of way appeared to be trying to do his best to help the cause of limited freedom. Eventually, though, he must have become frightened by the vehemence of the public opinion, for he ordered the dissolution of the National Assembly, as it later called itself, and closed the hall set aside for its sessions at Versailles. The members were not dismayed, but held their meetings in an adjoining tennis court.

France also supplies another case of a legislative assembly being dissolved by force. In 1848, a time of general strikes and of poor labor conditions, coincident with the great wave of socialism then rolling over Europe, in some instances tipped with a froth of anarchism.

**ABDICATION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.**  
Paris was still France, and hordes of the unemployed drifted thitherward in search of a vague relief. The situation crystallized in the opera-bouffe revolution of Feb. 23, which caused the abdication of Louis Philippe. He fled precipitately, leaving the brave Duchess d'Orleans to press her little son's claims before the demoralized Chamber of Deputies. Her cause was hopeless, for when she reached the Chamber she found the swarms of "blouses," or revolutionists, preparing to break in, and before her supporters could make any headway, the frenzied but good-natured workmen had poured into the building. What had been a pre-arranged order divided into a farce, the session was perforce closed, and the delegates fled from the irresponsible mob.

The same wave of socialism that caused the revolution in '48, in France, was also felt in Italy, and just one year later, in February, 1849, the Pope having fled, the Roman Republic was declared together with the independence of the Roman States, in a proclamation, setting forth that "The Papacy has fallen in fact and in right from the temporal government of the Roman States," and the form of government in the Roman States shall be a pure democracy and shall take

the glorious name of the Roman Republic." This was on Feb. 9.

**THE ROMAN ASSEMBLY.**  
The Roman Constituent Assembly, consisting of some 300 members, next elected triumvirs Giuseppe Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, and set about making preparations to resist the French under Gen. Oudinot, who started their parallel beneath the walls of the imperial city in June. Garibaldi and his famous "Red-shirts" went from Sardinia to assist them, and the defense was conducted with heroic vigor; but on June 30, while he was leading his legion in one last desperate counter-charge over the walls, Garibaldi was called to the Chamber of Deputies, and asked whether there was any hope. With his dress ragged with bullets and bayonet holes and his sabre bent and hacked, he glanced coolly at the assemblage, over his lion's mane of beard, before replying laconically, "No hope." Not even rising from their seats, the members then unanimously passed a resolution reciting that "In the name of God and the People," the Roman Constituent Assembly discontinued a defense that has become impossible, and remains at its post." And so it did, until the French artillery trains rolled over the drawbridge of the Castle of St. Angelo, and the grenadiers of the guard burst open the doors with their musket butts and declared the inmates prisoners.—New York Post.

**THE HONEYMOON ROUTE**  
Niagara Falls and Some of the Advantages It Offers the Traveler This Season.

A recent writer said that Niagara Falls was a place for bridal couples and suicides. Whether or not that be true, it is certain that the traffic this year to the great honeymoon spectacle has been greater than ever. Nor is this surprising. The Falls have been preserved reasonably well against the encroachments of commercialism, particularly when it is remembered that they are situated in the heart of a long-settled and thickly-populated district. The parks on both sides of the river are elegant, the day of overcharge and legal piracy is done, and, therefore, the popularity of Niagara is at high water. The new Clifton House on the Canadian side provides an ideal holiday, with a view of the cataracts that cannot be excelled. The furnishing and equipment of this house are of the very best, and the traveler can find there not only comfort, but luxury. As an evidence of the care that has been taken in the selection of the furniture, it is necessary to say that the Clifton House is the only hotel in the world that has been purchased from the firm of Goulay, Winter & Leeming, a magnificent old English style Goulay piano. Too often in places of public resort pianos are supplied either on rental or by gift of the manufacturers. The advertising thus obtained is often very valuable. But the Clifton House Goulay was purchased. Other pianos could have been secured, but naturally the management wanted the best on the market. The old English style in mahogany is an instrument of exceptional beauty. Naturally plain in design, a brilliant effect has been produced by veneering the pilasters, columns and front frame so that the grain of the mahogany shows vertically. This provides a pleasing contrast with the ordinary case-veneers, which are laid horizontally. A good example of the old English style Goulay is to be found at the display of the firm at the Toronto Exhibition.

**Dominion Exhibition At Halifax.**  
The Dominion Exhibition will soon open its gates at Halifax with a display on a magnificent scale of the resources and industries, more particularly of Eastern Canada, but to a considerable extent also of the whole continent. It will include comprehensive and splendid exhibits of the mineral wealth of Nova Scotia, of the Atlantic fisheries of Canada, of the farms of the Annapolis Valley orchards, of Nova Scotia steel and other industrial works.

Halifax is a very interesting city to visit even apart from the Dominion Exhibition. It has a large garrison, with fortifications manned by Canadian troops. Its location on the Nova Scotia coast, like a great wharf on the Atlantic, gives it an attractiveness to the westerner, far from the sea, that can be well understood.

On the Exhibition Grounds will be nine days' horse racing, and a grand vaudeville programme will be given nightly. Very low rates and special excursions have been arranged on all railways from Ontario and Quebec to Halifax. The dates of the Dominion Exhibition are Sept. 22 to Oct. 5.

**MEANING IN ORIENTAL RUGS.**  
Not only the designs but the colors of rugs woven in the Orient are full of significance. They represent national or individual traditions, they stand for virtues and vices, social import or moral ostracism. They are the result, says the Eclectic Church Magazine, of the centuries in which they were made.

Tyrant purple is almost universally regarded as royal. Red was regarded by the Egyptians as a symbol of fidelity. Green has been chosen by the Turk as his galecolor, but he would not approve its use in rugs where it would be trodden by the feet. Rose signifies the highest wisdom; black and indigo, sorrow, with the Persians. Preferences for duller tones of color among the Persians give to all their carpets and other products of the loom a certain richness and dignity.

**THE BEST SHADE TREES.**  
During a severe storm in Washington, D.C., this summer, it is stated that probably a thousand trees were badly injured. The soft or silver maple, says Arboretum, suffered by far the greatest loss, while the Carolina poplar, or cottonwood, was also badly broken or killed.

Norway maple, sugar maple, all the oaks, Oriental plane, or European sycamore, money tree, and the Norway spruce, were among those that were able to withstand the beating and bending which the storm caused for an hour or so.

There are two trees, the silver maple and the cottonwood, which are particularly far with the mass of tree planters than all other shade trees of America. Both have a rapid growth, and the cottonwood, losing sign of permanency and more excellent qualifications, these two inferior trees are planted to the exclusion of all other trees.

Both these trees are short lived, very much diseased, attacked by numerous insects, while both are seriously damaged by windstorms. Both require much water, and send their roots into sewers, wells and cisterns, which they frequently destroy.

## Discontent the Common Lot of All Mankind

Such is the emptiness of human enjoyment, that we are always impatient of the present. Attainment is followed by neglect, and possession by disgust. Few moments are more pleasing than those in which the mind is consenting to measures for a new undertaking. From the first hint that awakens the fancy, to the hour of actual execution; all is improvement and progress, triumph and felicity. Every hour brings additions to the original scheme, suggests some new expedient to secure success, or discovers consequential advantages not hitherto foreseen. While preparations are made and materials accumulated, day glides after day through Elysian prospects, and the heart dances to the song of hope.

Such is the pleasure of projecting, that many content themselves with a succession of visionary schemes; and wear out their allotted time in the calm amusement of contriving what they never attempt or hope to execute. The man who invests his life in imagination with pure ideas, advances somewhat nearer to the grossness of action, with great diligence collect whatever is requisite to their design, and, after a thousand researches and consultations, are snatched away by death, as they stand waiting for a proper opportunity to begin.

If there were no other end of life, than to find some adequate solace for every day, I know not whether any condition could be preferred to that of the man who invests his life in his own thoughts, and never suffers experience to show him the vanity of speculation; for no sooner are notions reduced to practice, than tranquillity and confidence forsake the breast; every day brings its task, and often the man who has been so long in expectation gradually dies away, as the smile of a child disappears, we are necessitated to impose severe powers, and trust the event to patience and constancy.

When once our labor has begun, the comfort that embues us to endure it is the prospect of its end; for though in every long work there are some joyous intervals of self-applause, when the attention is recreated by unexpected facility and the imagination soothed by incidental excellences not computed in the first estimate, the toil with which performance struggles after idea,

is so irksome and disgusting, and so frequent is the necessity of resting below that perfection which we imagined within our reach; that seldom any man obtains more from his endeavors, than a painful conviction of his defects, and a continual resuscitation of desires which he feels himself unable to gratify.

So certainly are weariness and vexation the concomitants of our undertakings, that every man, in whatever he is engaged, consoles himself with the hope of change. He that has made his way by assiduity and vigilance to public employment talks among his friends of nothing but the delight of retirement; he whom the necessity of solitary application secures from the world, listens with a beating heart to its distant noises, longs to mingle with living beings, and resolves, when he can regulate his hours by his own choice, to take his fill of merriment and diversion, or to display his abilities in the theater and to enjoy the pleasures of distinction and applause.

Every desire, however innocent or natural grows dangerous, as by long indulgence it becomes ascendant in the mind. When we have been much accustomed to consider anything as capable of giving happiness, it is not easy to restrain our ardour; or to forbear some precipitation in our advances, and irregularity in our pursuits. He that has long cultivated the tree, watched the swelling bud and opening blossom, and pleased himself with computing how much every sun and shower added to its growth; scarcely stays till the fruit has obtained its maturity, but, defeats his own cares by eagerness to reward them. When we have diligently labored for any purpose, we are willing to believe that we have attained it; and, because we have already done much, to suddenly conclude that no more is to be done.

All attraction is increased by the approach of the gratifying body. We never find ourselves so desirous to finish, as in the latter part of our work; or so impatient of delay, as when we know that delay cannot be long. Part of this unreasonable impatience of discontent may be justly imputed to larger and wiser beings, which must always oppress us more, as our toil has been longer continued; but the greater part usually proceeds from frequent contemplation of that ease which we now consider as near and certain; and which, when it has once flattered our hopes, we cannot suffer to be longer withheld.

## GREAT ENGLISH DERBY A ROMANCE ABOUT IT

HOW THE FAMOUS RACE CAME TO BE STARTED.

The Great English Derby contests have served the novelist and playwright full of as pegs upon which to hang their stories. The race itself originated in romance. A daughter of the eleventh Earl of Derby loved a wild, harum-scarum lad, natural son of Lord Bingley, and in spite of parental frowns, eloped with him.

The young people set up house in a little place called The Oaks, in the parish of Woodmansterne, near Banstead Downs. The house, a pretty old place, had fallen from private possession into the hands of a varlet who had used it as an inn. But the lovers contrived to make it a comfortable dwelling, for when the bride, consequent upon financial difficulties, was driven to seek the forgiveness of her father, the latter took over The Oaks. It descended to his grandson, who gave it his name, and the world goes to Epsom to see.

There is always a Derby suicide, they say. Hermit's victory meant the breaking of men—perhaps of hearts, too. The first time the Derby was run, the winning horse a fortune in six figures, but the spoils were dear only as having been won from the man who had stolen his bride-elf. There were some shattering blows on Glatton's whip. The men dropped \$50,000 between them; and took and lost \$100,000 to a bottle of champagne. King Edward, who as the Prince of Wales was destined twice to win the Derby, first saw the race on canvas—in Mr. Frith's famous painting. The artist, making his sketch in the spot, was witnessing one of the inevitable tragedies. The race had been run, and he turned aside to peer into a booth where refreshments were being taken. A man with his fingers smothered with rings was eating a plum. He suddenly turned on his heel, and his throat. He had backed a loser. "The fool's lost his money" was the only comment of one with the suicide.

**Miss Lillian G. Wilson**  
Soloist, Dundas Centre Methodist Church, London, Ont., praises the New Scale Williams Piano

Miss Lillian Wilson, who is a soloist of great quality of voice and late resident teacher of the Whitby Ladies' College, speaks in favor of the New Scale Williams Piano.

Gentlemen,  
After using the New Scale Williams Piano for teaching and practising for three months, I am pleased to advise that I am entirely satisfied with it in every way. It is delightful for accompanying the voice. I have very rarely found such purity and volume of tone in an upright piano, while the sustaining quality is excellent, and the action is very and exceedingly responsive.

Yours very truly,  
LILLIAN G. WILSON.  
Soloist Dundas Centre Methodist Church, London, Ont.

Late Resident Teacher, Whitby, Ont. Ladies College.  
Intending purchasers will do well to see the New Scale Williams Pianos at 12 Dundas street, London, Anderson's Bookstore.

## GEMS THAT CAN STAND HEAT.

Among the precious stones, the ruby, the sapphire, spinel and various kinds of garnets can be heated. In answering this question it is always to be presumed that such heating is done with great caution, and that such stones when heated are cooled very slowly, and that they are not exposed when hot to contact with fluids or cold air.

The diamond also may be exposed to great heat, but only at the risk of an increase of the extent of defective marks, cracks and the injury of polished surfaces. Therefore such heating is to be avoided as much as possible, especially when stones of good size are in question. Emeralds, aquamarine, topaz, hyacinth and some others cannot be exposed to heat, as some of these would lose their color, and opaque and translucent specimens would be cracked by artificial heat.

## BACK TO OLD COPPER KETTLE.

The enameled ware that has succeeded the former iron and copper cooking utensils contains a menace to health, says an exchange. Don't use such ware lest a splinter from the cracked enamel enter your body, carrying death with it. An English scientist attributes the wide prevalence of appendicitis to the use of enameled cooking utensils. He points out that when the old-fashioned cooking utensils were in vogue appendicitis was practically unknown. "The present are used increasingly enamel ware which splinters on the least provocation. I find that not only a food such as porridge will carry a splinter from the cracked enamel into the body, but that a soup and even tea may very well contain sharply splintered particles of this most dangerous glass."

Many physicians and surgeons have advanced the theory known as the mechanical cause of the cause of appendicitis, that some sharp, irritating substance, causing inflammation and ulceration. They designate tooth brush bristles, wheat grit, particles of antimonial rubber stoppers, as common irritants. None of these are of such irritating quality as splinters of enamel which might be swallowed with the saucers or vegetables cooked in the enameled ware vessels. Accordingly, among medical men and some householders there is a crusade against its use, the return to the old copper or iron kettles.

It is estimated that only about 75 per cent as many children are born in England now as were born 30 years ago.

## WHAT

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## LABOR PARTY IN BRITISH POLITICS

WHAT LORD CHURCHILL WROTE BEFORE HIS DEATH.

In view of the fact that the emergence of the labor party into prominence and independence was the most salient, significant and important feature of the late British elections, and the presence in the House of Commons of a large number of labor members, who give their allegiance to neither of the two great political parties, is the most distinctive element in the composition of that body, it is interesting to recall a letter on this very subject written by Lord Randolph Churchill shortly before his death and published in the biography of him which has recently appeared. Here is what he said as far back as 1892:

"The labor party is carrying on at the present day a very significant and instructive struggle, which must ultimately result in the complete mechanism of party politics. It realizes that it now possesses political power to such an extent as to make it independent of either party in the state; and the struggle which it is now carrying on is with capital, less one of wages or division of profits, but rather one for the practical utilization in its own interest of the great political power which it has acquired. The labor interest is now seeking to do itself what the landed interest and the manufacturing capitalist interest did for themselves when each in turn commanded the disposition of state policy. Our land laws were framed by the landed interest for the advantage of the landed interest, and foreign policy was directed by that interest to the same end. Political power passed very considerably from the landed interest to the manufacturing capitalist interest, and the whole fiscal system was shaped by this latter power to its own advantage, foreign policy being also made to coincide. We are now, or are coming fast, to a time when labor laws will be made by the labor interest for the advantage of labor."

Lord Randolph then goes on to say that the "regulation of all the conditions of labor by the state, controlled and guided by the labor vote, appears to be the ideal aimed at," and to express the opinion "that a foreign policy which sought to extend by tariff over our colonies, and even over other friendly states, the area of profitable barter of produce will strongly commend itself to the mind of the labor interest. He discerns no cause for alarm in this prospect, but adds:

"If it should unfortunately occur that the constitutional party—meaning the Unionists—are deaf to hear and slow to meet the demands of labor, are stubborn in opposition to those demands and are persistent in the habit of ranging themselves in unreasoning and short-sighted support of all the present rights of property and capital, the result may be that the labor interest may identify what it will take to be defects in the constitutional party with the constitution itself, and in a moment of indiscriminate impulse may use its power to sweep them both away."

These are remarkable words. Events did not move as quickly as Lord Randolph had anticipated, but they moved in the direction which he foresaw, and while the constitution survives, the party which did as he feared it might do has met the fate which he predicted. And the end is not yet.

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